Matthew J Miller Pt, Dpt, Ncs

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3018574/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

22 papers

343 citations

1040056 9 h-index 940533 16 g-index

22 all docs 22 docs citations

times ranked

22

324 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evaluation of Pragmatic Telehealth Physical Therapy Implementation During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Physical Therapy, $2021, 101, \ldots$	2.4	69
2	Factors influencing participation in physical activity after dysvascular amputation: a qualitative meta-synthesis. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2019, 41, 3141-3150.	1.8	40
3	Behavior-Change Intervention Targeting Physical Function, Walking, and Disability After Dysvascular Amputation: A Randomized Controlled Pilot Trial. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2018, 99, 2160-2167.	0.9	37
4	A Feasibility Study for Improved Physical Activity After Total Knee Arthroplasty. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 2018, 26, 7-13.	1.0	35
5	Falls After Dysvascular Transtibial Amputation: A Secondary Analysis of Falling Characteristics and Reduced Physical Performance. PM and R, 2021, 13, 19-29.	1.6	15
6	Improving Physical Activity Through Adjunct Telerehabilitation Following Total Knee Arthroplasty: Randomized Controlled Trial Protocol. Physical Therapy, 2019, 99, 37-45.	2.4	14
7	Biobehavioral Intervention Targeting Physical Activity Behavior Change for Older Veterans after Nontraumatic Amputation: A Randomized Controlled Trial. PM and R, 2020, 12, 957-966.	1.6	14
8	Relationships Among Perceived Functional Capacity, Selfâ€Efficacy, and Disability After Dysvascular Amputation. PM and R, 2018, 10, 1056-1061.	1.6	12
9	Physical Function and Preâ€Amputation Characteristics Explain Daily Step Count after Dysvascular Amputation. PM and R, 2019, 11, 1050-1058.	1.6	12
10	Psychosocial Factors Influence Physical Activity after Dysvascular Amputation: A Convergent Mixedâ€Methods Study. PM and R, 2021, 13, 737-745.	1.6	12
11	Selfâ€Efficacy and Social Support are Associated with Disability for Ambulatory Prosthesis Users After Lowerâ€Limb Amputation. PM and R, 2021, 13, 453-460.	1.6	11
12	Physical activity behavior change for older veterans after dysvascular amputation. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2017, 55, 10-15.	1.8	10
13	Qualitative analysis of resilience characteristics of people with unilateral transtibial amputation. Disability and Health Journal, 2020, 13, 100925.	2.8	10
14	Patterns of Sitting, Standing, and Stepping After Lower Limb Amputation. Physical Therapy, 2021, 101, .	2.4	9
15	Use of the PROMIS-10 global health in patients with chronic low back pain in outpatient physical therapy: a retrospective cohort study. Journal of Patient-Reported Outcomes, 2021, 5, 81.	1.9	9
16	Psychometric Assessment of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale for People With Lower-Limb Amputation. Physical Therapy, 2021, 101, .	2.4	8
17	Step length symmetry adaptation to split-belt treadmill walking after acquired non-traumatic transtibial amputation. Gait and Posture, 2020, 80, 162-167.	1.4	7
18	Physical inactivity in older adults with cognitive impairment without dementia: room for improvement. Aging Clinical and Experimental Research, 2022, 34, 837-845.	2.9	6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Development of a physical mobility prediction model to guide prosthetic rehabilitation. Prosthetics and Orthotics International, 2021, 45, 268-275.	1.0	4
20	Understanding decision-making in prosthetic rehabilitation by prosthetists and people with lower limb amputation: a qualitative study. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2023, 45, 723-732.	1.8	4
21	Mixed-Methods Approach to Understanding Determinants of Practice Change in Skilled Nursing Facility Rehabilitation: Adapting to and Sustaining Value With Postacute Reform. Journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy, 2021, 44, 108-118.	1.1	3
22	Post-amputation cognitive impairment is related to worse perceived physical function among middle age and older prosthesis users. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2022, , .	0.9	2